

Abstract

A method for finding the position of a subscriber in a radio communications system combines transmission signals from subscribers to form a transmission sum signal, which is passed by cables from a base station to at least two antenna devices for transmission. Received signals from subscribers are received via the antenna devices and are combined to form a received sum signal, which is passed by cables to the base station. Each individual antenna device is associated with an individual area for the radio supply for the subscribers there. Cable lengths, which are used for signal transmission, for each antenna device are chosen individually such that a round trip delay time measurement which is based on the transmission signal and received signal of a sought subscriber is used to determine an antenna device via which the received signal from a sought subscriber is received. The position of the sought subscriber is determined via the area which is supplied by radio and is associated with the determined antenna device.